

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1900.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2179.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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## WILL IS FILED

Holographic Testament of A. F. Judd.

Late Chief Justice Leaves Nine Heirs to Share Quarter of a Million.

The will of the late Albert F. Judd was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the petition of Agnes H. B. Judd, widow of the deceased, asking that she be appointed Executrix of the estate in accordance with the provision made in the will. The will is one of the briefest documents of the kind ever filed in the local courts, covering as it does property to the value of about \$240,000, and designating nine heirs.

It covers a single page of foolscap, in the testator's own handwriting, and is dated October 15, 1887. "Having unbounded confidence in my wife, Agnes H. B. Judd, I bequeath all my real and personal property to my wife for her children," is the manner in which the opening paragraph of the will reads. It was executed in the presence of William Foster, clerk of the Judicial Department now deceased, and J. H. Reist, a deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, now away from Hawaii. It is expected that Henry Smith will be called upon to testify as to the signatures being those of the persons then connected with the Circuit Court.

In the petition, the widow states that the Honolulu property is valued at \$19,500, while his stock holdings are placed at a valuation of \$200,000, the latter consisting of his interest in the Judd Building, Hawaiian Agricultural Company, and other corporations. The household effects are valued at \$2,500. No property valuation of the Koolau land was stated, but it will probably be put at about \$20,000, making a total valuation of over \$240,000. The hearing of the petition has been set for Friday, June 22.

### KAMALO'S OFFICERS.

A New Set Has Taken Hold of the Plantation.

The Kamalo Sugar Company has a new set of officers. At a special election held yesterday afternoon, the following changes took place:

President, David Dayton, vice J. F. Morgan, resigned; vice-president, T. K. Clarke, vice Cecil Brown, resigned; treasurer, Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company, vice Frank Hustace, resigned. The vacancy caused by Harry Armitage's resignation yesterday as secretary was not filled. Of the old members of the directorate, C. Phillips, auditor, and Frank Foster and "Rex" Hitchcock, are the only ones remaining.

There may be a few minor changes, which when concluded and a new secretary elected, will place the company on a new basis for negotiations. The injunction suit now pending will probably be dissolved, and the delinquent shares sold at auction as proposed in the first place. The resignation of Frank Foster as a director leaves a vacancy which may be filled by Harry Evans.

Minneapolis men have incorporated a million-dollar stock company to operate fisheries and packing establishments along the coast of Alaska.

## THE WAR IN BOER LAND

### Mafeking Safe at Last Accounts.

### GENERAL BRITISH ADVANCE

### Buller Moving and Hunter in Christia-na—Boers Abandon Biggarsberg—White Flag Abused.

LONDON, May 17, 3:20 a. m.—The British relief column fought the Boers at Kraal Pan, thirty-two miles south of Mafeking, on Tuesday, according to a telegram received Wednesday at Lourenco Marquez from Molopo, 100 miles north of Mafeking. This intelligence is accepted here with some reserve, because it is difficult to understand how the news could have been so quickly put on the wire from a place 132 miles from the scene of the engagement.

A correspondent of the Morning Post, presumably John Stuart, is reported captured by the Boers at Kraal Pan.

Person acquainted with Colonel Baden-Powell's scheme of defense at Mafeking assert that the occupation of the Kraal Pan location by the Boers would not entangle the garrison provided relief came quickly.

The British public is kept expectant of the announcement that Mafeking has been relieved. In army circles the opinion seems to prevail that this has already been accomplished, although two hours after midnight the War Office asserted that news of the relief had not been received. The steadfast courage of the hunger-bitten garrison has produced a deep impression, and the news of success will be met with more anxiety than has been felt regarding any other event of the war.

Douglas Storey, the Mail's correspondent at Pretoria, writes: "The Boer Government is holding back some big news. Fever prevails here. President Krueger is working day and night. The latest Boer official bulletin is that the relief column has been defeated with big loss."

Lord Roberts continues passive at Kroonstadt. His cavalry are stretching like a semi-circular screen many miles in length, without lapsing flanks. The railroads will probably be completed today.

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# MAY FIGHT GERMANY

Lodge Sounds Another Warning.

## FOLLOWS LEAD OF ROOT

The Monroe Doctrine May Bring on a War Between the Kaiser and Uncle Sam.

"The Monroe doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties—Democrats, Republicans and Populists, without distinction—adhere to that. I am by no means sure that some European nation (perhaps one whose navy is now receiving such rapid increase) may not test the Monroe doctrine. We may be called upon to protect our coast line in the event of another South American country. I am not conjuring up fancies, but I believe the way to preserve peace is to have such a navy as no Power in the world would care to encounter."

Mr. Lodge did not think there was anybody who did not believe in the construction of a navy powerful enough to defend our coast line and the Monroe doctrine. He urged that no further obstacle should be placed in the way of the navy's construction, in consultation with Mr. Lodge. Mr. Tillman said it was well known that the navy of the United States was superior to that of Germany.

Mr. Lodge, agreeing in part with Mr. Tillman's statement, pointed to the great increase that was now being made in the German navy. "If the Senator thinks," said Mr. Lodge, "there is no danger to be apprehended, I fear he under rates the importance of the subject to which I have given much thought and consideration. Mississ., Georgia, and Daniel of Virginia favored it. Government armor plate and Wilkins of West Virginia and Allison opposed it."

It was agreed that debate on the armor plate matter should cease at 3 o'clock tomorrow and that all amendments to the committee's proposition should then be voted upon.

## JEFFRIES IS STILL WORLD'S CHAMPION

He Gets the Better of Ex-Champion Jim Corbett in the Twenty-Third Round.

SEASIDE CLUB, CONEY ISLAND, N.Y., May 11.—In the fastest, prettiest and closest heavyweight ring battle ever fought in New York, James J. Jeffries has reaffirmed his right to the championship. In the arena of the Seaside Sporting Club tonight he decisively defeated Jim Corbett, once champion of the world himself, after twenty-two rounds of scientific fighting.

It was a clean knockout that came so quickly that it dazed the thousands of keen, alert, intent spectators and left them in doubt as to just how the winning blow was delivered. It was avowed that it was a left hand jolt to the jaw, but critics say it was a right.

There is credit for the victor and credit for the vanquished in this cleverest of ring battles. Jeffries must be awarded the laurels of victory, yet his opponent is entitled to honor for his wonderful fight. That feature of the contest stands out in relief as the most striking one of the battle.

### WOULD BE A STATESMAN.

Ex-Champion Corbett Wants to Go to Congress.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The tenderloin is interested in the announcement that James J. Corbett has decided to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket. As the tenderloin, or the Twelfth Congressional District, as it is officially styled, is heavily Democratic, all he needs is the nomination. That, his managers and friends have decided, shall be secured for him. Corbett's friends point as a precedent to his ambition, to the history of John Morrissey. In the language of an ancient supporter, Corbett has "Morrissey'd" to death when it comes to wearing a dress suit. Corbett himself is modest in speaking of his ambition.

"I am not sure," said he today, "that I shall run, although my friends suggest that I stand for the office. McClellan is not going to run again, and some one will have to take his place. If I do say myself, I don't see why I should not run as well as the next man. Political life has its attraction for me, although I have no wedges to play. I have never given the great topic of the day a thought, but I am willing to train for them just as earnestly as I have trained for any other contest and am willing to stand by the rules thereof that is, what the Speaker of the House may decide upon."

### FRENCH POLITICS.

The Nationalists Win the Paris Municipal Election.

PARIS, May 14.—The second ballots in the municipal election in Paris yesterday in the districts left without definite results on May 6th have given the Nationalists twenty out of thirty seats. This result fully justifies them in claiming a great local victory, inasmuch as seven out of the twenty seats are direct gains from the Ministerial Socialists. With the districts they carried on May 6th, the Nationalists will now control twenty-eight new members in the new Municipal Council. This gives them a sweeping majority, for with Royalists, Conservatives and disgruntled Republicans they can count on four-fifths votes in a body consisting of eighty.

Thus the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet has suffered a severe rebuke in Paris and the outcome is sure to be exceedingly interesting. The Paris Municipal Council has always been a truculent body, but with the Council pulling one way and the Government another, stirring times are probably in store for Parisians.

**Progress of the Plague.**

BOMBAY, May 13.—Fifteen thousand Mohammedan weavers met in Benares today and endorsed a memorial to the Indian Government against the plague rules, declaring that these were contrary to the laws of Mohammed.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 13.—The number of cases of bubonic plague officially reported to date is 216. Of these seventy-three have proved fatal.

MONROVIA, May 13.—The first death from bubonic plague has occurred at Monrovia, where three fresh cases are officially reported. Two cases are reported at Rockhampton, Queensland, where there has been one death.

**Children's Worst Foe.**

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms' work. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them.

Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

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Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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# WITH SONG AND MUSIC

Society Aids Central Union Church.

## LOWREY HOME THE SCENE

Excellent Program Listened to by Over Two Hundred Fashionable Folks.

The spacious drawing room and lobbies of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey were given over last evening to a delightful musical for the benefit of the Ladies' Society of Central Union Church. A fashionable gathering of over 200 people made it an event in society. Both as a musical and a social affair, it was perhaps one of the most extensive given in this city.

The interior of the Lowrey home was splendidly lighted, while from trees and bushes on the lawn hung myriads of Chinese lanterns, which lent an Oriental flavor to the scene of festivity. Potted plants and huge bouquets of flowers were prettily arranged through the halls and drawing rooms, and were tastefully placed upon the stairways.

Mrs. Lowrey personally received the guests at the door, assisted by a bevy of handsome young ladies. They were Miss M. Widdifield, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Paty, Miss Russell, Miss Elsie Waterhouse.

The program was admirably arranged and the selections were carefully chosen, both for adaptability to those taking part and for the delectation of the auditors. The drawing room is peculiarly suited for music and not a note was lost to the hearers. Miss Carrie Castle, Miss Hyde and Miss Adele Widdifield were instrumental in arranging the numbers, which were as follows:

"Sweet the Angelus Is Ringing" .... Smart Kamehameha Girls

Sonata Op. 12, No. 2—Violin and piano forte (Andante, piu tosto, allegro, forte, Allegro vivace) .... Beethoven Prof. Yarndley and Mrs. Yarndley

Song—"Only a Dream" .... De Koven Miss May Hart

Mr. Elston, Mr. Wichman, Mr. Richards, Mr. Beardsee

Novlette in F—Pianoforte .... Schuman

Miss Hyde

Song—"Mignon" .... Liszt

Mrs. Turner

Intermission

Trio—"Lift Thine Eyes" .... Mendelssohn

Mr. Howard, Miss Hyde, Miss Castle

Miss Griswold, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Hoffmann

Duet—"The Angel" .... Rubinstein

Miss Peck, Miss Griswold

Songs—"Morning" "The Birthday of a King" .... Neldlinger

Katharine MacNeill-Hoffmann

Song—"A Hundred Fathoms Deep" .... Mr. Beardsee

Piano Duet—Hungarian Dances .... Brahms

Mrs. Mott-Smith, Miss Von Holt

Trompeter von Sachsen (Es halb nicht sollen sein) .... Neesler

Mr. Isenberg

Song .... Mr. Paul Isenberg

Tri-Romance and Allegro .... Jadassohn

Pianoforte, Mrs. Mott-Smith; violin, Prof. Yarndley, violoncello, Mr. Mott-Smith

The opening selection, an aria, was prettily rendered, the voices being admirably blended throughout. The alto parts were particularly pleasing. Prof. Yarndley's violin pieces were short but exceedingly effective, and easily played, Mrs. Yarndley accompanying on the piano. Mr. Chas. Elston was in splendid voice, and won a generous applause. Miss May Hart was the accompanist.

One of the most pleasing efforts of the evening was the 'cello playing of Mr. Harold Mott-Smith. Always a favorite in public, he was applauded until he responded with an encore. The first selection was dreamy, low, melodious and plaintive music. The beautiful tones were exceedingly melodious, and effective portions were brought out with a deftness of bowing which won him encomiums.

The quartet consisting of Messrs. Elston, Wichman, Richards and Beardsee sang the never-old "Annie Laurie" with variations. Their voices blend well, and for an encore they sang a pretty, simple ballad. Miss Hyde showed a skill and touch in her rendition of Schumann's Novlette in F which captivated her auditors. Mrs. Annie Montague Turner was in good voice and rendered an operatic selection in a delightful manner.

Her appearance and exit were applauded, but she did not respond to an encore. The double trio, "Lift Thine Eyes" by Mrs. Howard, Miss Hyde, Miss Castle, Miss Griswold, Mrs. Damon and Mrs. Hoffmann, was very fine. Rubenstein's "The Angel," was delightfully rendered by Miss Peck and Miss Griswold. Mrs. Katharine MacNeill-Hoffmann sang two difficult selections, both of which were well suited to her voice.

Mr. Beardsee, accompanying himself on the guitar, sang two ballads in resonant, tuneful voice, receiving merited applause. Mrs. Mott-Smith and Miss Von Holt played a difficult and charming Hungarian rhapsody piano duet very effectively.

Mr. Paul Isenberg's appearance in the drawing room was the occasion of a generous round of applause. His rich, tenor voice was heard to best advantage in a German song. The last selection, in which Mr. and Mrs. Mott-

Smith and Prof. Yarndley took part, brought the musical to an end.

More than \$250 in tickets were sold prior to the musicale and considerable money was taken at the entrance, so that probably \$300 will be the result of the efforts of the host and hostess for the Ladies' Society of Central Union.

Among those seen in the audience were President and Mrs. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin, Mrs. M. C. Widdifield, the Misses Widdifield, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McBryde, Dr. and Mrs. McLane, Mrs. F. W. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Dr. and Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoogs, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, Miss Lucile McBoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. M. Phillips, Mrs. Geo. Carter, Miss Von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Von Holt, Dr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Parmalee, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. French, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dodge, Rev. and Mrs. Osborne, Madame Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mrs. W. L. Moore, Miss Thompson, Miss Ella Stansbury, Mrs. H. C. Brown, Miss Barracough, Mrs. Graham, Miss Yarrow, Miss Charlotte Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer, Mrs. James B. Castle, Mrs. F. M. Swanzey, Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Miss Ella Thrum, Mrs. Alex. Isenberg, Mrs. Vida Thrum, Mrs. S. T. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. James Kennedy, Miss Harriet Lewers, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. White, Mrs. LaViolette, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Imanishi, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Prof. and Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Helen Kellen, Miss Beanner, Miss May Hart, Miss McIntyre, Mr. George P. Castle, Miss Castle, Miss Elston, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Campbell.

### A COACHMAN'S STORY.

"Rheumatism," said a leading physician not long since, "may attack anybody, but it is especially the disease of age and poverty. The immediate cause is an irritant poison in the blood, which becomes lodged in those parts of the system where the circulation has the least force, sets up a more or less violent inflammation. This poison is always associated with impaired digestion on the part of the stomach and liver and the amount of it in the system is increased by the inactivity of the excretory organs, particularly the skin, bowels and kidneys."

Assuming the correctness of this view the following conclusion is clearly deducible from it, namely, that to relieve or cure a case of rheumatism we should **first**, to prevent the formation of the poison by correcting the impaired digestion, and **second**, to stimulate the skin, bowels and kidneys, that they may throw it off, or, in other words, we must try to purify the blood. Outward applications, although they may, and do, modify pain at certain inanimate spots, cannot, in the nature of things, eradicate the cause of the disease.

The following case illustrates the truth of this theory, and should be attentively studied by all who are afflicted with gout and rheumatism—the two ailments being, under different names, practically the same thing.

"Sixteen years ago I had an attack of rheumatic gout which affected all my joints, giving me intense pain. My hands, feet and shoulders were puffed up and swollen, and for many weeks I suffered martyrdom. After this I was from time to time subject to rheumatism, which moved about my system, sometimes appearing in one part and then in another. For five years I suffered like this.

"In the autumn of 1855, whilst in the employ of a doctor at Bayswater, as coachman, my eyes became affected, and I was almost blind, not being able to see either the numbers or names of the streets I drove along. My eyes were like a piece of liver, and the doctor was with me first to an eye specialist, and afterwards gave me a note and I went to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where I was attended as an outdoor patient for nine months.

"I was so bad I had to give up my employment. The doctors at the hospital made a thorough examination of my eyes and said they were sound, and that my affection was caused by rheumatic gout. They gave me medicines and drops for the eyes; also placed blisters behind the ears and on the temples, but I was little better for anything.

"Some days I was better and then worse, and I feared I should lose my sight altogether. In July, 1886, my brother came to London on a visit, and urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, as he thought it would drive the rheumatism out of my system. I got a bottle of this medicine from Whiteley's, in Westbourne Grove, and after taking two bottles I was wonderfully better. My sight returned, and I felt better of myself. When I had taken six bottles I was as well as ever, and have since been well. You can publish this letter and reer anyone to me. (Signed) Joseph Parker, 21 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Square, Bayswater, July 1st, 1896."

Mr. Parker is a respectable man and worthy of implicit confidence. He is now in the employ of Mr. Whiteley, the famous purveyor of whom he bought Mother Seigel's Syrup in the time of his necessity. The cure is certainly remarkable, and demonstrates the truth of the proposition, now admitted by the highest medical authorities, that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, caused, at the root of it, by chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup being the most successful medicine in the world for all ailments of the digestion, consequently prevents the further formation of the rheumatic poison, expels it from the places where it has produced inflammation in the body, and hence cures rheumatism.

The doctor will note that it is now ten years since Mr. Parker's recovery, during which period he has had no relapse. Therefore the cure was real and radical.

### A General Holiday.

Kamehameha Day, June 11, will be observed as a general holiday throughout Hawaii. The Government offices, the banks and most of the business houses will not open and pleasure will be the chief end of Islanders. Yesterday President Dole issued the usual order for the Government's observation of the festival.

Mr. Beardsee, accompanying himself

on the guitar, sang two ballads in resonant, tuneful voice, receiving merited applause. Mrs. Mott-Smith and Miss Von Holt played a difficult and charming Hungarian rhapsody piano duet very effectively.

Mr. Paul Isenberg's appearance in the drawing room was the occasion of a generous round of applause. His rich, tenor voice was heard to best advantage in a German song. The last selection, in which Mr. and Mrs. Mott-

# GUilty, THE VERDICT

William Ester Killed Toyo Jackson.

## JURY ALL OF ONE MIND

Imprisonment for Not Less Than Ten Nor More Than Twenty Years.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

William Ester, charged with the murder of Toyo Jackson, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, by a jury at 6 o'clock last evening. He is the negro who killed the local base ball player, on Saturday evening, March 10, last, by stabbing him with a pocket knife, and at the same time severely wounded Isaac Cockett, the companion of the murdered man. The affair grew out of a persistent demand on the part of the colored man for a dollar from Jackson, which the latter refused.

Words were passed between the two and Jackson struck the negro. The latter went out and later returned with something in his hand. Another fight ensued, in which Ester was pursued from the saloon into the alleyway, where the fatal wound is supposed to have been given.

It was a coincidence that in one court room yesterday one colored man received a jury verdict which made him justly happy, for he is entitled as a member of the Hogan minstrel troupe to receive \$115 from the Canadian-Australian S. S. Co. in the other court room a different case was enacted, for the verdict which the second jury rendered will either place the murderer behind prison bars for a period of not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

It was one of the shortest murder trials in the history of the local courts. The actual commencement of the trial was on Tuesday afternoon, quite late, but the examination of witnesses did not take place until yesterday forenoon. The evidence was mostly circumstantial, but of a directness which pointed to the guilt of the defendant in the case. The details of the affair leading up to the tragedy in the street were all depicted with remarkable clearness and frankness by the eight witnesses, whose evidence was not refuted to any degree by the counsel for the defendant.

A gruesome but silent piece of evidence put in yesterday by the prosecution while Dr. Cooper was on the stand was a glass jar containing the heart of Toyo Jackson, showing the knife wound in it which caused the death of the young man. Counsel for the defense objected to the introduction of such an exhibit unless the lifeless heart itself was taken out of the jar and shown to the jury.

Judge Stanley asked the prosecutor to remove it, but he's got it, no doubt had its effect upon the minds of the jury as it did upon the spectators. One of the principal witnesses of the prosecution, upon whom the stress of evidence was placed, was John Wells who saw the struggle in the street and tried to stanch the wound of Toyo Jackson as he lay upon his back, slowly drifting to death. He also saw the knife which was lying in the street near Jackson, and the negro Ester, who was endeavoring to rise to his feet after having been struck to the ground by Jackson's last effort.

The knife shown on the witness stand was an ordinary pocket affair, with long, keen blade, tapering abruptly at the point, almost in the shape of a triangle. He testified that the knife looked like the one he saw picked up in the street. This witness saw the running fight as all three men engaged in it ended from the start all the way until the wounded man whirled about suddenly and fell to the earth upon his back.

Captain Parker's testimony brought out a startling piece of evidence against the negro. Not that the negro admitted to him that he was the one who did the stabbing, but on account of his peculiar answer in response to a question of the Captain. Both were in the patrol wagon riding from the hospital where Cockett had identified Ester as the assailant, when Parker asked, "Why did you stab Toyo Jackson and Cockett?" Parker stated the defendant made a monosyllabic answer of two words only which were "Self Defense." Nothing more was said on the trip to the prison.

Isaac Cockett, the companion of Toyo Jackson, was also upon the stand, and exhibited the scar of the wound which he received when Jackson was killed. He testified he did not know who stabbed him, neither could he swear that Ester stabbed Jackson. He witnessed the quarrel in the saloon, and the events leading up to the run through the alleyway.

Dr. Cooper testified professionally. When asked if the knife which was shown in Court could have been the one which penetrated the heart, he replied that it could have been. The wound was made by a blade, and the knife blade exhibited would have fitted into it exactly.

John Dickerson, a hack driver, testified that Ester came to him a day or two before the murder was committed, and asked for a loan of twenty-five cents, for which he offered security in the shape of a pocket knife. This was returned to Ester on Saturday sometime between 4 and 6 o'clock prior to the tragedy. Ester at that time came to Dickerson and tendered the borrowed twenty-five cents to Dickerson and received his knife in exchange. The knife was sharp and the blade exhibited would have fitted into it exactly.

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Late in the afternoon Mr. Creighton for the defense made his argument,

stating that the prosecution had not proved a clear case of circumstantial evidence, or anything which could connect the knife exhibited with the crime. He finally asked for an acquittal of his client.

Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole, made an eloquent and forcible statement of the evidence against the defendant.

At times Mr. Dole was dramatic in his manner, particularly when he showed the manner in which the negro might have advanced upon Jackson and Cockett in the saloon with an open knife in his hand with the intent to commit murder, as he said. Not a gesture which Toyo Jackson made up to the time of his fall into the street was missed. He simulated every movement and made much of the details which led up to the actual blow. There was little direct evidence which could be procured, but to his mind the fact that the running fight occurred so quickly in the narrow alleyway, was conclusive evidence to him that the knife was already drawn before the exit from the saloon. He believed that the negro was guilty of the crime as charged in the indictment, and asked the jury to bring in their verdict accordingly.

Judge Stanley charged the jury very carefully, and spoke for a long time upon the responsibility which the jurors were to face in rendering a verdict according to the evidence. At twenty minutes after 6 o'clock the jury retired.

Twenty minutes later they announced that a verdict had been agreed upon. They filed into the court room and handed the written verdict to the Judge, who after reading it over, read the same to the defendant and to the attorneys. It read: "We find the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the first degree." The verdict was unanimous. Counsel for the defendant noted an appeal, and the jury was dismissed.

Sentence will be passed Friday morning.

The following was the jury which convicted Ester: H. J. Gallagher, W. T. Bridge, J. D. Tregloan, T. Krouse, I. Rubenstein, C. J. Ludwigset, F. S. Lyman, J. T. Copeland, F. Philip, H. G.ooten, J. H. Schenck and Edwin Benner.

### A FOLLOWER OF MEASLES.

In many instances a persistent cough follows an attack of measles. In speaking of this Mr. Walter B. Bee, editor of the Elkin (N. C.) Times, says: "Three weeks ago I had an attack of measles which left me with a bad cough. I took several doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the cough has entirely disappeared. I consider Chamberlain's medicines the best on the market." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Kamehameha Alumni have about agreed to take a lease on the property on which the club-house stands. The trustees will be asked to make a few alterations in the lease as drawn. The house will be lighted by electricity as soon as possible. At the housewarming an elaborate program will be rendered.

It is understood that David Dayton

will be the new president of the Kamalo Sugar Company, and George R. Carter the treasurer. Mr. Carter will serve temporarily.

### A CORKING

Good SHOE

Jade of fine Brazil Mongola; Soft, dres-  
sy and durable.

Invincible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici.

Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.



# DELEGATES FOR THE FIRST TERRITORIAL CONVENTION

Fourth and Fifth Districts Elect Them.

## DILLINGHAM IS ENDORSED

Thirty-Six Representatives Chosen for Oahu -- Kalihi Puzzles Solved.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The following will be the delegates to the Territorial Convention from the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Hawaii:

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Clarence Crabbe, C. M. White, Charles Wilcox, W. R. Farrington, A. S. Humphreys, A. G. M. Robertson, J. A. Kennedy, C. S. Desky, J. H. Roy, Dr. C. B. Cooper, J. W. Short, A. G. Gilligan, Cecil Brown, A. V. Gear, George W. Smith, C. B. Wilson, S. M. Kanakau, George McLeod.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Frank Pahia, George Weight, C. P. Iaukea, Edwin Farmer, Frank Archer, W. C. Achi, J. A. Hughes, J. L. Kaulukou, W. W. Goodale, E. B. Mikalemi, J. M. Kanakau, M. Costa, S. Hookano, Enoch Johnson, James Davis, S. Maheiona, Judge Wilcox, Dr. Huddy.

On next Wednesday the Territorial convention of the Republican party will assemble in Honolulu. Every part of Hawaii will be represented by delegates of whom there will be ninety in all entitled to take part in the proceedings. At this Territorial convention the Republican party will be organized fully, a Territorial committee appointed, and two delegates to the Republican National Convention which meets at Philadelphia on June 19 will be selected.

Dillingham a Delegate.

One of these delegates will probably be B. F. Dillingham. Yesterday the Fourth and Fifth districts situated on Oahu sent delegates to district conventions held in the Judiciary building. According to the text of the resolution adopted at the Republican mass meeting of May 2, these district conventions selected eighteen delegates each to represent them at the Territorial convention. The Fourth district by a unanimous vote instructed its delegates to cast the vote of the district for Dillingham as one of the Territorial delegates.

Fourth District Gets to Work.

It was 10 o'clock when the Fourth district convention was called to order yesterday morning. Of the eight delegates to which the district was entitled seven were present. The Seventh precinct, the headquarters of which are Waimanao schoolhouse failed to hold an election and was unrepresented.

The seven delegates and the precincts from which they came were:

First Precinct, J. H. Boyd.

Second Precinct, Charles Wilcox, C. M. White.

Third Precinct, A. S. Humphreys.

Fourth Precinct, Clarence Crabbe.

Fifth Precinct, J. W. Short.

Sixth Precinct, Dr. C. B. Cooper.

A. S. Humphreys nominated C. M. White for chairman and Charles Wilcox seconded the nomination. White was elected and took the chair. Wilcox was then made secretary. White congratulated the convention on having made a proper start.

Humphreys made a motion for the appointment of a committee on credentials and Chairman White appointed Humphreys, who after consulting the Advertiser made the following report:

"The undersigned having been appointed a committee of one on credentials reports the following delegates to the District convention of the Fourth District to have been duly elected."

First Precinct, J. H. Boyd; Second Precinct, Charles Wilcox, C. M. White; Third Precinct, A. S. Humphreys; Fourth Precinct, Clarence Crabbe; Fifth Precinct, J. W. Short; Sixth Precinct, Dr. C. B. Cooper; Seventh Precinct, No election."

The report was adopted.

**Elect of Delegates.**

The convention then began the work of electing eighteen delegates as instructed by the mass meeting. The names were proposed by precincts though the question of precinct boundaries did not enter into the choice of men at all. The idea was that each district convention delegate should be elected himself, and then that each should have say in the choosing of the others of the delegation of eighteen.

In this fashion the following was the result:

First Precinct, Clarence Crabbe.

Second Precinct, C. M. White, Charles Wilcox.

Third Precinct, Wallace R. Farrington, A. S. Humphreys.

Fourth Precinct, A. G. M. Robertson.

Fifth Precinct, J. A. Kennedy.

Sixth Precinct, C. S. Desky, J. H. Boyd, Dr. C. B. Cooper, J. W. Short, A. Gilligan, Cecil Brown, A. V. Gear, George W. Smith, C. B. Wilson, S. M. Kanakau, George McLeod.

**Humphreys' Resolution.**

The names of the eighteen delegates were then read and Humphreys offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Be it resolved by the delegates to the Fourth District convention in convention assembled that the delegates this day elected to the Territorial convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for B. F. Dillingham as a delegate to the National Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia, June 19, 1900."

J. H. Boyd's motion that the secretary be instructed to communicate with all delegates elected, notify them of their election and when their acceptances are received, forward them credentials.

Humphreys amended Boyd's resolution by adding that these credentials be signed by Chairman White and Secretary Wilcox, and as amended the resolution was adopted.

The Fourth District convention then adjourned sine die.

## FIFTH DISTRICT TAKES MORE TIME

Question of Kalihi's Delegates Causes Discussion and Convention Makes Own Choice

The Fifth District convention occupied more time than did the Fourth. The Fifth's makeup was largely Hawaiian and the hard nut of the Kalihi ballot box stuffing had to be cracked. The Fifth District has ten precincts from each of which a delegate should

funny business countenanced by the party. I believe that we should elect men who had no part in the Kalihi election. The box should be produced and all the facts brought out."

Pahia Goes Armed.

Achi's resolution was then adopted, and Frank Pahia, a sturdy officer of the law, was given authority to get the box. He was armed with the following:

"To all whom these presents may concern

"Greeting:—This is to certify that Frank Pahia is authorized by the District convention of the Fifth district, at their meeting held on May 23, 1900, to produce before this convention the votes cast by the voters, and the list of the voters of the Seventh precinct, District Five, at the election held May 19, 1900.

"J. L. KAULUKOU, Chairman  
"E. FARMER, Secretary."

Delegates to Get Expenses.

Achi introduced another resolution, asking that the sense of the convention be expressed that the delegates to the Philadelphia convention have their expenses paid by the Republican party. Achi argued that a poor man might be selected as delegate, and that it would be a hardship to make him pay his own costs. There was considerable discussion of the matter and the resolution was finally adopted.

A request from W. R. Sims for an investigation of the Kalihi election was read by Achi. A resolution calling for an inquiry was laid on the table until Frank Pahia could report on his mission to obtain the ballot box.

The convention then elected sixteen

## B. F. DILLINGHAM WHO A BE SENT TO PHILADELPHIA



B. F. Dillingham, who will in all probability represent the Republicans of Hawaii at the Philadelphia convention on June 19, is now in New York. Those who know Dillingham intimate that he will willingly accept the honor if it is conferred on him by the Territorial Convention. Clarence M. White, who has been an enthusiastic advocate of Dillingham's nomination, was glad at the action of the Fourth District delegates yesterday in avowing their intention of pushing Dillingham for the office. "Even if Mr. Dillingham should be in San Francisco or should have arrived in Honolulu before he learns of his being made a delegate to Philadelphia," said Mr. White yesterday, "I am morally sure that he will turn around and go to the City of Brotherly Love. He is not the man to shirk responsibilities and is too conscious of the duty of the citizen not to receive such an appointment. He may now have left New York but will be communicated with at once."

delegates to the Territorial convention, reserving two to represent Kalihi to be chosen later. The following were those elected and their nominators:

C. P. Iaukea nominated Frank Pahia. Frank Pahia nominated Geo. Weight. J. A. Hughes nominated C. P. Iaukea. J. A. Hughes nominated Edwin Farmer.

Edwin Farmer nominated Frank Archer.

Frank Archer nominated W. C. Achi. J. A. Hughes nominated J. L. Kaulukou.

Frank Archer nominated J. A. Hughes.

C. P. Iaukea nominated W. W. Goodale.

Edwin Farmer nominated E. B. Mikalemi.

W. C. Achi nominated J. M. Kanakau.

J. A. Hughes nominated M. Costa.

Frank Archer nominated S. Hookano.

J. L. Kaulukou nominated Enoch Johnson.

Frank Pahia nominated James Davis.

W. C. Achi nominated S. Maheiona.

Failed to Get the Box.

The convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock. When it resumed then Frank Pahia reported that he had seen R. K. G. Wallace who had the ballot box of the Seventh precinct and that he had refused to deliver it to him notwithstanding his formidable paper from the convention. J. A. Hughes said that Wallace had no right to the possession of the box.

Captain Cluney who was present explained that when the ballots failed to agree with the names an argument commenced. Cluney was with R. P. Zablan and Rev. Mr. Timoteo, a judge in the Seventh precinct.

"Stewart," said Cluney to the convention, "read the rules of the club about the right to possession of the ballot box in case of dispute and Sims who was a candidate with Stewart and Holt finally saw Stewart's way. The rules said that the box should be taken care of by the chairman. There were some men who voted that night who had no right to vote. Some could not write but had learned to scribble their names. When these names were shown to them they could not read them nor could they write their residences or occupations."

"In one case Judge Timoteo told a man to take hold of his hand and with his aid write his name. I said no to this. Another man came in with his name already written, and I was convinced that he could not write it in our presence. I tried him and he failed. I thought this showed corruption."

Iaukea asked if the ballots had been counted. Cluney said they had been counted up to 150 when seeing that they were ten over the registered

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The convention then elected sixteen

"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

## Debility

Neuralgia, Biliousness.

When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

"AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feelings that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger and headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured."

Constipation alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents

number of voters they had ceased the count.

Achi Wanted Sims and Holt.

Hughes asked if the judges might not have made a miscount. Cluney could not say as to this.

Achi reiterated his belief that the convention should elect delegates from Kalihi wanted by the people there. He suggested the names of James Holt and W. R. Sims for delegates. These two with Stewart were the candidates for election at the primaries.

Iaukea returned to his opposition to this and spoke on the necessity of choosing men who had had nothing to do with the election in the Seventh precinct. There was a great deal of talk, lasting an hour or so, and Iaukea nominated Judge Wilcox as one of the Alameda.

Hughes concurred with Iaukea, although he said, Sims was a personal friend. Farmer proposed E. C. Winston Holt and Sims were invited to speak. Each asked that his name be withdrawn and Holt put forward the name of Doctor George Huddy to be with Judge Wilcox, the men from Kalihi. Wilcox and Huddy were elected and the convention adjourned sine die.

LeMunyon, the photographer, has given all the guests who partook of the post office employees luau last Sunday photographs of the scenes occurring on that occasion.

Yesterday the firemen of Honolulu were paid a month's extra salary as voted by the Council of State. It was a reward for their magnificent work at the Chinatown fire. The delay in giving them their money was on account of the bill not being authorized by President McKinley until a few days ago.

WEDDED AT KAMEHAMEHA.

Marriage of Miss Miriam Hale and Harry Auld Last Evening.

17 Honolulu, May 24, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Par Val. Bld. Ask. cd.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Par	Val.	Bld.	Ask.	cd.
MERCANTILE	1,000,000	100	—	—	—	—
C. BREWER & CO.	500,000	50	—	—	—	—
SUGAR	5,000,000	100	20	20	20	20
EWA	175,000	100	60	60	60	60
HAMO	500,000	100	815	815	815	815
EW & CO.	500,000	100	815	815	815	815
EW & CO. & CO.	2,012,780	100				

# LABOR FROM PORTO RICO

Planters' Association  
May Import It.

## STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

Will Guard Against Strikes by a  
Diversity of Nationalities in  
the Canefields.

The Planters' Association is looking up a new source for the importation of plantation laborers. Porto Rico has been suggested to the planters as a country where trained field workmen can be engaged. Letters have already been sent to S. T. Alexander in San Francisco asking him either to proceed in person to Porto Rico, or send a proxy, to thoroughly investigate the conditions of labor there.

Mr J. B. Atherton when asked yesterday whether or not the report was true said it was. Notices had been sent to the other Islands calling for meetings of the planters to consult with reference to the matter of new laborers, and especially those from Uncle Sam's Spanish acquisitions.

The notices from Honolulu to the planters of the other islands were to the effect that there was plenty of labor available in Porto Rico, and under existing circumstances it was thought best to take advantage of it. Mr Atherton said the Planters' Association was not only seeking laborers in Porto Rico, but in almost every country of the world where the climatic conditions were similar to that of Hawaii.

It is absolutely necessary, he said, to ascertain every source of supply for future exigencies. It was the present desire to even up the number of laborers of each nationality. After the Territorial act went into effect, the supply of contract laborers from Japan would be cut off, except as free laborers.

"From our past experience of forty years," said Mr Atherton, "we think it better that there should be no dominating nationality represented in the cane fields. Take for instance a strike in which the Japanese would be foremost. There is no telling what would be the result if we went on adding to the already vast amount of laborers from Japan.

"It was brought to our attention some months ago from Washington that if we chose to look into the matter of obtaining laborers from Porto Rico, undoubtedly large numbers could easily be secured. Mr Pepper, the Washington correspondent, who was sent to Porto Rico after the disastrous cyclone struck that island and rendered so many thousands homeless and destitute, reports that good laborers are plentiful.

"They have been used to plantation work, there having been many large estates there raising cane. These were utterly destroyed. It was brought to our minds that we might use numbers of these people if they cared to come here. They are of course, of Spanish descent; but there should be no question of our looking for a supply from there now, inasmuch as the island is under American domination."

One gentleman connected with the Planters' Association did not wish to talk much of the new proposition, on account of the manner in which certain of the San Francisco newspapers attacked the importation of the Tyrolese laborers into Hawaii as field laborers. The new proposition, he thought, might be handled in the same manner and he preferred to have nothing said about the matter, at least for the present.

## STRANGE RUMORS FROM OTHER ISLES

Steamship Maui Brings Reports of  
Murder, Arson and Suicide  
Among Japanese.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Late last night the steamer Maui, Captain Parker, arrived in port from the Islands of Hawaii and Maui, bringing besides a big load of sugar and a couple of passengers, the following rumors and news:

Purser G Muller, who manages in the hurry and bustle of his responsible and tedious work to find time to watch the goings on in the world around reports that just before the Maui left Kauai on Hawaii he learned by telephone that the Japanese laborers who had gone out on a strike on a plantation in the Kauai district had killed three of their countrymen for going back to work. Muller tried to prove this report either true or false but up to the time of the sailing of the steamer he received no further news of the matter, nor was he able to ascertain facts or details by enquiry by telephone.

The report is little better than a rumor and is thought to be most likely an exaggeration of some trifling and unimportant fracas among Japanese in Kauai.

It is reported that last Thursday evening a Japanese for some unknown reason set fire to one of the plantation houses on the Paiahuai plantation on Hawaii. He was arrested on the following morning and lodged in jail. Frightened at the prospect of severe punishment for his crime the desperate Japanese hung himself in his cell by cloathing in lieu of a rope. The Japanese killed himself on the same morning of his arrest. No cause is given.

for the burning. News in regard to the matter was scarce when the Maui left Hawaii.

### Kaiser Leads Maneuvers.

BERLIN. May 14.—Emperor William arranged a picturesque attack upon the new fort at Metz leading himself and leaving to the Bavarian general, Von Lichstein, the Duke and Count von Haeske, was delegated to criticise the whole engagement. All the artillery and cavalry with two battalions of each infantry regiment composing the garrison, were under the Kaiser. During the fight the engineers threw a bridge across the Moselle.

### THE SUGAR TRUST SUED.

Stockholder Objects to the War on Other Refiners.

TRINITY, May 14.—The papers in the suit of Robert J. Trimble, against the American Sugar Refining Company were filed in the Court of Chancery today. Trimble, who is a stockholder, charges that the company has more than \$1,000,000 of surplus, and that this surplus is now being used to depress the price of sugar and to force Arbuckle Brothers, independent refiners, into a combination with the American Sugar Refining Company, to illegally restrain trade.

The bill prays for an injunction and asks that the American Sugar Refining Company be compelled to exhibit its books and accounts, explaining it has not been doing with it. A subpoena will be issued and the American Sugar Refining Company has thirty days in which to file its answer.

NEW YORK, May 14.—In the absence today of President H. O. Havemeyer, the other officials of the American Sugar Refining Company were not inclined to discuss the merits of the suit for an accounting brought by Robert J. Trimble, a stockholder, in a New Jersey court.

## IN THE COURTS

### Motion in the Greenwell Case Yesterday.

James Wight Makes Affidavit That His Health is Failing.

#### Other Notes.

Carl S. Smith, counsel for Mrs E. C. Greenwell, plaintiff in Greenwell vs. Manuel Colarte Silva, has filed a motion in the Supreme Court to have the appeal of defendant from the decision of the District Court of North Kona dismissed. The motion is based on the ground that the appeal does not state points of law upon which the appeal was taken.

James Wight, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClellan, in the case against Eliza Yates Mackenzie, has filed a motion in the Circuit Court to set a day for the hearing of the cause. An affidavit attached signed by Attorney Mc Clellan states that plaintiff is very old and feeble, and unless the case is set for speedy hearing there is a likelihood that Wight, who is more than 80 years of age, will be unable to attend and hear it. It is represented his health is rapidly failing.

E. A. Mott-Smith, administrator of the estate of Joseph Gomez, has filed an account in the Circuit Court, wherein he charges himself with \$3,788.01 and gives a balance of \$1,282.36, leaving a balance of \$2,505.00.

The attorneys representing respective interests in the estate of Esther Kalauakoa (W), minor, deceased, have agreed to continue the cause until moved on by them in the near future.

In the assumption suit of Thomas Milner Harrison vs J. A. Magdon et al., plaintiff, by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilson, has filed a motion on demurrer in the Circuit Court. The suit was grown out of a "Haye Cure" Company contract, and a judgment given in the New Zealand courts. Damages for the retention of stock is asked, amounting in all to about \$10,000.

In the matter of the estate of John Hope, deceased, Castle & Weaver, attorneys for the estate, have filed a motion on demurrer in the Circuit Court. Humphreys & Andrews, attorneys for plaintiffs in the case of Lau Lan and Tee See vs Chas J. Fisher, have filed a joinder in demurrer, stating that the declaration is sufficient and that they will maintain and prove the same.

Henrietta E. Ross, one of the defendants in the case of Sarah Swinton vs. Cecilia Chamberlain et al., bill to cancel the bill of complaint.

Friday has been set for the hearing of the final accounts in the estate of M. J. Rose, also in the estate of Wm. Babcock. Petition for letters of administration in the estate of Captain Harry English

—

A WORD TO HAWAIIANS.

Native Urges Them to Join Republican Party.

Editor Advertiser.—There has been a great deal of discussion all over the town as to what party is the best for the Hawaiians. I believe there is no party which does more good to the country and its people than the Republican party. I know not by experience, but by reading the history of each of the two known parties in the United States of America.

In reading an article in your Monday's issue entitled, "Box Was Stuffed," and especially that paragraph which reads thus: "The riff-raff gathered around, those who had no business, as well as some who occasionally gave vent to the battle cry of 'Down w. the haole and the missionaries,' and similar ungenteel expressions." I believe that any man who had openly made such expressions was not a true gentleman. I also believe that such expressions were uttered by natives who have no sympathy at all for the foreigners. If my belief is true, then it is my duty to say right here, that we natives ought to be greatly ashamed of ourselves. What right have we to say against the foreigners and the missionaries? What harm did they do to us? For seven years we have been led astray by the advice of such newspapers as the Iolaniola and the Independent. Are we going to be fooled again by these newspapers?

Not at all. Let us stand up and work equally with our good and honest friends. I say good and honest friends because it is from them that we get our education and other things which we now enjoy. Let us all go together hand in hand and lose those to whom we owe so much. We are not a nation, we are a people. So numerous are the cases of Maori here, that it is impossible to tell which lie for days in the sun. The people have died and cannot return. A similar state of affairs prevails at Broome.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Indian Finance Committee tonight issued an order asserting that despite systematic and full Island 6,000,000 people in India at least 1,000,000 are starving. The appeal says that America ought to send at least one million dollars.

ISAIAH PAIHEE

## CHANCE FOR THE CANAL

### Bill Favorably Reported to Senate.

## MORGAN HARD AT WORK

### If the Bill Goes Over It Will Be Due to the Early Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Conjecture is rife tonight as to the probable fate of the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill in the Senate, to which it was favorably reported today without amendment, by the Committee on Interoceanic Canals. If it were not for the general desire for the adjournment of Congress early in June, there could be little doubt that the

Russian protectorate over the peninsula. That, however, would be impossible without the clash of arms.

The arrival of Admirals Kemp and Amy of the American navy on the 1st instant was made the occasion of a great naval demonstration. On the afternoon of the same day the transfer of the flags was accompanied by a salute of twenty-one guns, the appearance of a great naval engagement. The fleet, however, was a most impressive show of force having been increased yesterday by the arrival of the Newark. In addition to three American Admirals now in port, England, Russia, and France are represented by naval officers of the same rank. The ships of all nations are gathered together, the fact, it is an even more social importance, and the season of gay festivities. It is reported that many of the large fleets of foreign ships are intending to sail for the Pacific in a few days to witness the grand review of the Japanese fleet by the Emperor. No press correspondents will be allowed except those who were on duty during the China and Japan war.

Armed at Trusts.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The trust question led to an animated discussion in the House Committee on Judiciary to-day a constitutional amendment finally being adopted by a party vote giving Congress power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether in the form of corporations or otherwise. This amendment was framed some time ago by a special subcommittee on trusts.

Hottie Islanders.

MANILA, May 11.—The Islanders of Hashet received Colonel Hardings expedition hostilely. On approaching the principal town, Balano, the Insurgents

## M'MAHON WANTS TO RUN A FOOTRACE

Champion Half-Mile Sprinter of the Islands to Be Here Kamomeha Day.

P. Morris McMahon, the well known Hilo foot racer, has written to a friend in Honolulu saying that he will be here on June 9th, and expressing a wish to participate in a half-mile race for the champion-hip of Honolulu.

Prince David, on being approached on the subject yesterday, promised to do his best to put the matter through.

McMahon is an amateur with a high local reputation, and a hard man to beat over a distance of ground.

It is to be hoped that a race may be arranged, for a number of local amateurs would enter, among the possibilities being Arcia, A. J. Coats, Chris. Hot. A. M. Walcott, En Sang, Al Moore, H. M. Ayres and others.

The time for training is somewhat short, it is true, but the race is not a very difficult one and should furnish valuable lines on form in view of the Island championship races to be run in Hilo on July 4th.

JOHN A. BINGHAM.

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

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HOP BITTERS  
IS THE BEST  
TONIC  
For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General Debility.

BILLIOUSNESS,  
NERVOUSNESS,

MALARIA, ETC.

PURELY  
VEGETABLE.  
Price \$1.

FOLLISTER DRUG CO.  
AGENTS.  
FORT STREET.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISE  
TRADE MARK

POWELL'S  
BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNITION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSORS AND THE PUBLIC TESTIMONY.

The Dr. Wm. W. Young's Verger writes:—"I advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed, I did, and it is very grateful to me. It is most comfortable, allowing dilation and giving strength to the voice."

Lionel Brooks, Eng., the eminent actor writes:—"I have had great benefit from the use of the Balsam of Aniseed, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

Thomas Hayes, Chemist, Llandaff, October 1st, writes:—"Safely, I have communicated my secret to the Balsam of Aniseed, I did, and it is most comfortable, allowing dilation and giving strength to the voice."

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackmore Rose, London" on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT PAY THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS  
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES  
ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES

Bottles 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO. LTD.  
BENSON, SMITH & CO.  
HOBSON DRUG CO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## CHIHERAS HARVEST OF DEATH IN INDIA.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Bombay correspondent of the Times says: "The cholera is still in the famine camps. There have been 400 deaths in three days. So numerous are the cases at Madras that it is impossible to bury them, which lie for days in the sun. The people have died and cannot be buried."

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ISAIAH PAIHEE

# CHAT WITH GEN. OTIS

He Talks About the Philippines.

## NATURE OF THE PEOPLE

struggle Over But a Big Army Will Be Needed for Two Years to Come.

MANILA April 30.—I spent last evening with General Otis at his palace in Alacan, one of the most fashionable suburban streets of Manila. His residence is the house erected for the Spanish Governors General of the Philippines, a great two-story structure, with floors of Filipino mahogany, with polished top of a new piano, windows and ceilings frescoed and painted with figures, cupids and heathen gods. The ceilings are very high, the rooms and halls airy and bright, and at night, when theassel and cheapness which characterize parts of the building are softened by the glow of the electric light, the palace is impossibly imposing. It has extensive grounds with tropical plants and trees, and the air about it is saturated with the sweet perfume of orange blossoms. There are soldiers on guard at almost every corner of the streets that lead to it. My lodgings occupied the second floor, and it was only upon seeing them that had a special appointment with the General that was permitted to pass in on foot. I found General Otis in his workshop-like bedroom conferring. It had evidently been used as a parlor or music room in the days of the Spaniards, for its decorations were Moorish and seem quite at place with its present practical, working surroundings. Large writing desks have taken the place of the piano, and plain brass bedstead with a mosquito netting attachment has ousted the divans. Last night the desks were covered with manuscripts, documents, and books containing translations of Spanish compositions as to cable-telephones and electric lights. Manila, which the General had brought me to study. He pushed them aside for two hours chatted freely with me about the situation and the conditions now prevailing in the Philippines.

### Pen Picture of General Otis.

Before I report our conversation let me show you General Otis as he appears at sight. His pictures in the newspapers do not fairly present him. As photographed he seems to be a tall, portly man, with a big head and luxuriant side whiskers. The real General Otis does not look more than 45 years old. He stands about five feet eight inches in his stockings and is slender in build. His head is at all large or imposing. The face would be small were it not for the whiskers, which are of silver gray mixed with black, well covering the hollows of the cheeks and extending below the jaw as far as a finger's length. He has an ever-ready smile and twinkles his eyes very merrily indeed. His hair is small, bright and black. He has a perfectly straight nose and a rather determined mouth. He was dressed yesterday in a business suit, lacking the vest, and looked more like an ordinary business man than a General in command of one of the world's greatest armies, and the absolute ruler of a country 1,000 miles inhabited by 8,000,000 as turbulent as now exist outside of South Africa.

General Otis' entire lack of military air is the more striking considering his age. He has been in the service ever since the beginning of the Civil War, when at 21 he left the practice of law to go to the field. He was under in the head near the close of war, and mustered out, but the doctor told him his wound would not permit him to live in the East, and he accepted an office in the revenue service upon the frontier. There he remained until 1883, when he became a Major General, and then Major General here in May, 1888. During our conversation I asked him how he came to send to the Philippines. He replied he was pitchforked into them, without having any say in the matter, and that he was only here because he had ordered to come.

### General Otis on the Situation.

Atter I asked him if he were satisfied with the results of his work. General Otis replied: "I can't say that I am, for I am anxious that the islands should be in a better state, and that state, I think, soon come. I will say, however, that we have put down the insurrection as far as any organized resistance is concerned, that the condition of the Philippines now as good as it has been at any time during the past ten years. In many places the country is as safe as it has been during the generation. In Mindanao, the Spaniards did not dare to go outside the limits of their armament. They were afraid to mix with the natives and in many places had their dead lines over the Moros did not dare to stop for fear of being shot by their sentries. Now, troops are moving about without outside the posts, and many expeditions have been taken in the mountains, especially in Luzon there have always been rebel bands in the mountains which preyed upon the people. The country has never been really safe."

Do you think you can make it so, general, I asked.

"In time, but we must keep on dealing with the bandits wherever we find them. Many of the insurrectos have sold such bands, and it will take some time to clean up the country."

### Will Need Soldiers for Years.

This will, I suppose, necessitate the keeping of a large force here on the island, even after peace has been established, will it not?"

"It will be," was the reply. "We shall need many troops as we have now for at least a year, and perhaps longer. We have to garrison the most of the islands and the people that we have to protect them. After a year or so, the conditions have become settled, forces can be greatly reduced."

"How about Americans attempting to do alone throughout the Philippines? You consider it safe?" I asked.

"No," said General Otis. "I do not consider Aguilalde can stand for Americanism. He is a silent fellow, and has gotten a reputation for wisdom by keeping his mouth shut. He has shown by his actions that he has little personal bravery, and that he also went into the war for what he could make out of it. I believe Mabinti to be the stronger man of the two. I have him now under surveillance here in Manila. For a time I even permitted him to write for me papers, but he began to attack the United States Government, and I had to stop him."

**A Word About the Friars.**

"How about the friars?" I asked. "I can't say just who will be done to them in the end. The question of the friars is one of the most serious ones we have to settle. Archbishop Chappelle thinks he will be able to arrange it so that they will be able to stay and hold their property, but many of the Filipinos do not like them, and in many places they

treat these people as robbers and murderers and hang or shoot them when you take them? This would soon put an end to their business, would it not?"

"It might," said General Otis, "but if we did it would also put an end to the lives of 100 or more of our soldiers who are now prisoners in their hands. They are now threatening us again as the proclamation was issued. These prisoners are men who have in one way or another wandered away from their brigades or companies and been captured."

"As to the robbers," continued the General, "and in this I include the insurgents, the people in most of the districts are afraid to inform against them. They not only attack the Americans, but also the Tagalos. Their patriotism is of a pocketbook nature. They are in the war only for what they can get out of it, and if they cannot get anything from us they will prey upon their own people."

### The Natives as American Soldiers.

"If that is the case they would fight for us," said I. "Why not use them as soldiers? England has a native army in India."

"We may be able to do that at some time in the future," said General Otis, "but at present we dare not trust any large number of them in our ranks. We have not yet made up our minds with our troops at Vigan. They are doing well and fight their brothers quite as well as they fought us. All they seem to care for is their pay. They are liable to be treacherous, however, and we keep a close watch."

### The Property Owners Against War.

"What classes of the people are they who are carrying on the war? Do the better classes really want to continue the struggle?"

"The war," replied the General, "has been largely fomented by the professional revolutionaries like Aguinalde and others who expected to make fortunes out of the agitation. The richer Filipinos and, in fact, almost all of the property owners, are tired of the struggle. They don't want the Americans to leave them to the mercy of their own people. They have begged us to stay, saying that if we go the result will be anarchy, ending in one or more of the Powers of Europe stepping in and taking possession of the islands. In the meantime the Filipinos are getting the best of us. The Filipinos who have taken part in the insurrection. Mabinti told me that this was his view, and when I asked why in that case he had been fighting us he replied:

"Oh! We are fighting for the best terms we can get out of you. We believe that you would grant us more rights if we fought for them."

### Thought Americans Would Give Up.

"But, General," said I, "the Filipinos really believe that they could successfully resist us?"

"Yes, I think some of them do," replied General Otis. "They tell us that they could tire us out. Some think that even the Spaniards can come to me and beg me to not allow the Government to take the soldiers away from the country. I tell them they need have no fear of that, at least not as long as the war lasts, and that when the Americans make war they may rely upon it that they will not stick together until they have conquered."

### Not Fit to Govern Themselves.

"What do you think of these people as prospective high grade American citizens, General? Are they at all fit to govern themselves?"

"They have a long way to go before they will be what you can call high-grade citizens," replied General Otis.

"They are not now fit to govern themselves and will not be for a long time. They might perhaps be awarded certain liberties of government under our direction, but as to their conducting a republic themselves and honestly administering the government, that is at present an impossibility."

"Why?" asked.

"There is an impossibility from the nature and education of these people," said General Otis. "They have been trained under the Spaniards and bred in political corruption. They have little idea of truth between man and man as to political and official acts. Why, I have often had two prominent Filipinos counselling with me over some important matter. Each would assent to the statement of the other, and I would think them in perfect accord, but later on each would come privately to me and tell me not to trust the other."

"How about the charge that you have increased the numbers of the Filipino police?"

"That is not true," was the reply. "I have always been conservative in my representations to the news media. We have secured them in such a way that it is impossible for us to give them up. I have never been an expansionist, and I doubt whether I ever will be one in the ordinary sense of the word, but the islands have been forced upon us and we must go ahead and do our best for them."

### The Press Correspondents.

"How about your trouble with the newspaper correspondents? They have claimed that you have withheld the news of the war and have not allowed the whole truth to be sent to the papers."

At this question the General's face darkened and I saw that I was on delicate ground.

"I have tried to have the truth sent

sent to me and have interfered with the correspondents as little as possible."

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"We have to keep a close watch on our customs officials here," continued General Otis. "We should be robbed right and left. For we know many native employees who are not of sufficient usefulness that the customs receipts are no greater in proportion than ever before."

### No Carpetbaggers Wanted.

"How would a civil government of American statesmen do for the island, General?" said I.

General Otis replied: "I don't think we want the American politician or statesman, as you call him, for a long time yet, if ever. If the United States organizes a civil service for the Philippines it should be one carefully chosen, well paid and not affected to any extent by home politics. Each would assent to the statement of the other, and I would think them in perfect accord, but later on each would come privately to me and tell me not to trust the other."

"The Filipinos have been accustomed to bribing and being bribed, and they can't get rid of the idea that that is the only way to accomplish results. We have tried them here in the custom house and elsewhere and found that they have systematically cheated the Government and pocketed the proceeds. I had, for instance, a favor to do of a good family in the customs. I sent the son to act as one of the customs officers of Cebu. I soon found that the father and son were in collusion and that they were sending in false manifests and thereby stealing thousands of dollars. I dismissed them, of course."

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### A Military Government Necessary.

"I think the military government should be kept here for a couple of years. These people need a government that will govern them absolutely. We need it to project them here in the custom house and elsewhere and find that they have systematically cheated the Government and pocketed the proceeds. I had, for instance, a favor to do of a good family in the customs. I sent the son to act as one of the customs officers of Cebu. I soon found that the father and son were in collusion and that they were sending in false manifests and thereby stealing thousands of dollars. I dismissed them, of course."

"During my interview I referred to the charge made that I had devoted too much of my time to little things. He replied that such knowledge was necessary to the success and economy of his administration and that he had to know all in order to act promptly and in the right way."

"At the same time it is evident that he could handle the big things more easily if he devoted himself entirely to them and left the carrying out of his plans to his subordinates. He has good men about him, like right-hand man and chief of staff is General Schwan. This man is without a doubt the ablest and bravest of the officers of our army, who has just made a new record for himself by his dashing campaign through that hotbed of the insurrectos, the most dangerous provinces of Southern Luzon. General Schwan is an admirer of General Otis, and he thoroughly approves of his policy. The two men are in some ways much alike. Both say they would rather be fighting in the field than at work here in Manila, and from what is known of their characters I doubt not they both speak the truth."

### Frank G. Carpenter.

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### Too Soon for Railways and Other Investments.

The conversation here turned to the possibilities of the islands, and I asked General Otis if he thought there were many opportunities here for our capital.

He replied that the resources of the country were enormous, and that there would undoubtedly be many chances for money making as soon as the country was perfectly quiet.

"At present," said he, "we need the army to keep peace and put down the insurgents, and we cannot spare troops to protect American interests such as the building of railroads. There is no doubt, however, that there are many places where roads can be built at a profit. A number of lines have already been surveyed, notably some about Laguna de Bay and into the southern and eastern provinces. There are men now in Washington trying to get concessions for constructing such roads."

### Great Changes for Money Makers.

"As to the general outlook for the development of the Philippines along profitable lines, I think it is good and that there will be many opportunities for money making here in the future. The country is beyond conception rich and much of it has hardly been scratched. There are large tracts of virgin soil, there are deposits of iron, gold, copper and coal, and the coal deposits are said to be extensive and of good quality. The mountains are full of minerals and they are practically unprotected. Agriculturally there is no better soil anywhere than in most parts of these islands. The land will support many times its present population."

### The Question of Labor.

"How about labor, General?" I said. "The Filipinos will not work for us." "I think that is a mistake," replied General Otis. "These people have never had a chance to work for good wages. They have never been paid for their work. The Spaniards gave them about \$6 in silver a month, about 10 cents gold a day, and many of the officials took out a commission from these wages. Since we came the cost of labor has risen. The men are receiving the full wages agreed upon, and they are working harder. I believe we have already proven that the Filipinos can do the work of the country, and they will do it if they are fairly paid. At first they could not understand why we did not withhold a portion of the wages for ourselves."

"Do you think they will ever become friendly to the Americans?"

"Yes," replied General Otis, "when they see the time becoming propitious and good opportunities growing for their country. Many of them are afraid we will form trusts and monopolies all the good things of the islands. They are afraid the Filipinos will be degraded as laborers. They do not trust us yet, but in time this distrust will pass away."

"Then you think our occupation of the Philippines is a good thing, General?"

"Yes," replied General Otis, "when they see the time becoming propitious and good opportunities growing for their country. Many of them are afraid we will form trusts and monopolies all the good things of the islands. They are afraid the Filipinos will be degraded as laborers. They do not trust us yet, but in time this distrust will pass away."

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### Hardest Worked Man of the Army.

As to General Otis' administration, I find here quite a difference of opinion among the civilians and also among the officers of the army. He is the hardest worked man in the army. He rises at half past 5 every morning and at half past 7 has finished his breakfast and drives to the palace in the walled city two miles away. Here he works steadily till 12:30 when he drives home for lunch, returning before 2 o'clock to his desk. He keeps at it from then on until 6, and always takes a stack of papers and documents home when he leaves for the day. He has an hour or so for dinner, and then works until 11 and often until midnight. Within the past few weeks he has been playing a game of cards with friends after he has had no rest or recreation. He never drives out for pleasure, calls upon nobody and does not attend either public or private functions. He is possessed by the demon for perpetual work and is a very fine field for details. He wants to know everything, and, I am told, there are a few things which go on that he does not know.

During my interview I referred to the charge made that he had devoted too much of his time to little things. He replied that such knowledge was necessary to the success and economy of his administration and that he had to know all in order to act promptly and in the right way.

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**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.****ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.**

Tuesday, May 22.

Stmr. Maui, Parker, from Hawaii and Maui, with 12,555 bags of sugar.

Wednesday, May 23.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from Yokohama, May 13; 330 tons merchandise to H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Sam. Archer, Calhoun, from San Francisco, per general merchandise to C. &amp; C. Co.

Stmr. A. N. Thompson, from Kauai, U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from San Francisco, May 16.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, from Oahu ports.

**SAILED FROM HONOLULU.**

Tuesday, May 22.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Mualaea, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Na-wiliwili, Koloa and Eleele.

Stmr. Claudine, McNaught, for Kau-nakau, Lahaina, Kahului and way ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai and Paauhau.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher for Maui.

Stmr. Walaleale, Green, for Kauai.

Wednesday, May 23.

Stmr. weather in Chicago and New York on May 14 caused several sun-strokes.

The street car strike at Kansas City has been interrupted by a Federal injunction.

Cleveland has gone on a two weeks' strike with E. C. Benedict and Joseph Jefferson.

Captain Dreyfus proposes to visit Paris and the Government fears disturbances.

Charles R. Flint has formed a company to control the milk supply of New York.

The condition of Stephen Crane, the writer, is hopeless. He is a victim of consumption.

Three persons have been indicted with Sipido for the attempt to kill the Prince of Wales.

Thirty people were drowned on the lake of Vico near Rome by the capsizing of a boat.

James N. Constable, senior member of the firm of Arnold, Constable &amp; Co., is dead, aged 88.

Gen. Joe Wheeler will leave Congress to become a Brigadier General of the Regular Army.

The Methodist General Conference is likely to cease official connection with many of its papers.

Chicago is supposed to have lost \$200,000 in water rents, owing to tampering with meters.

Chamberlain insists on the Imperial veto in connection with the Federal government of Australia.

Mrs. Nettie Craven Fair and some of her accomplices have been indicted at San Francisco for perjury.

The American State Department is making inquiries about German committees in South America.

The New York State and National inheritance tax statutes have been upheld by the Supreme Court.

The House of Representatives will be ready to adjourn on June 1st and the Senate twenty days later.

Owing to disturbances the Spanish Government has proclaimed martial law in Barcelona and Valencia.

A Russian expedition will exploit the shores of Siberia for gold in the belief that they may rival Cape Nome.

Senator Lodge may not be chairman of the Republican Convention owing to his speech against the Germans.

Louis Klopsch of New York has given the international missionary committee of Bombay \$145,500 for famine relief.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to the Court of Japan, says that country will restrict emigration to the Pacific Coast.

The death of James Sloan, the Baltimore financier, and of Vicar General Newman of Rochester, N. Y., are reported.

The Hotel Helene at Chicago was destroyed by fire. Occupants had to jump from the windows to escape the flames.

Efforts are being made by Bryan men to induce Charles A. Towne to retire from second place on the Popular ticket.

Reinhard and Dillon have buried their political differences, owing to Lord Salisbury's speech, and united for home rule.

Formal announcement is made of the engagement of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Jr., and wife, Mrs. Elsie French, a New York heiress.

The United States will not press its claims upon the Sultan until the arrival of the special Turkish envoy Ahmed Pasha.

California Republicans chose U. S. Grant, Jr., Gen. H. Knight, Dr. Pardee and N. D. Rideout as delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

At Augusta, Ga., Alec Whitney, a society leader, was shot and killed in a street car by a negro who had sat in his lap and been cut off for it.

The foreign demand for American locomotives has risen from \$2,800,000 in March, 1898, to \$4,000,000 at the present time. Egypt is taking several engines.

The Odessa Kylstock, in an article permitted by the censor, hints that Russia would head the powers in defining Turkey against the United States.

In the House of Commons Samuel Smith, the member from Flintshire, attacked such plays as "Zaza" and "The Gay Lord Quex" and asked for stricter censorship.

The Government is making a searching inquiry into the Cuban postal service. H. G. Ribbene, Director General of Posts in Cuba will be relieved because of his administration.

Over 1000 banks will have to be supplied with new currency plates under the Currency Act of March 4th and it will be from four to six months before their orders can be filled. About \$15,000 are tied up.

Judge Carroll Cook discovered Mrs. Bunker, the convicted adulterer partner of San Francisco out on a street car route and complained of the fact to the Sheriff. Investigation shows that she is frequently permitted to drive the bus.

The Merchant's Exchange received advice yesterday that the ship Great Admiral, which arrived recently at Sydney from Port Gamble, reported that on March 11th she was in a hurricane and on her beam ends, with her deck cargo of lumber shifted and a quantity washed adrift. The deck-house and cabin were flooded and there was other damage.—S. F. Chronicle, May 16.

One of the notable shipments soon to be made to the Hawaiian Islands will be an immense pump, the largest ever constructed on the Pacific Coast.

It is now being built at the Risdon Iron Works for a sugar plantation at Kihel, and will cost the sugar company considerably more than \$100,000. The capacity of the pump will be 20,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

The Merchant's Exchange also passed a resolution censuring the President and Attorney General for their action in regard to the Army canteen. The Conference seems to abolish the time limit for Methodist pastors.

**TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.**

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

St. Louis street cars are tied up by a strike.

Boys started a \$200,000 fire at Camden, N. J.

The Senate has passed the Naval appropriation bill.

Colombian rebels were nearing Panama on May 15th.

King Oscar of Sweden has received an L.L.D. from Cambridge.

Dr. Hermann Leier, court musical director of Bavaria, is dead.

Dr. Granjon of Baltimore has become Bishop of Tucson, A. T.

Grace demands the enforcement of Turkish peace stipulations.

Francis Joseph says the peace of Europe shows firm conditions.

Speaker Henderson may permit an emergency river and harbor bill.

Corbett and Kid McCoy are to fight twenty-five rounds for a big purse.

Judge Horace Bidwell, an eminent citizen of Logansport, Ind., is dead.

Corbett's marvelous return to form is the wonder of the sporting world.

De Wolf Hopper will be star of a stock company at a Broadway Music Hall.

Lieut. Cramer of the Thirty-fourth Infantry has been dismissed from the Army.

May 14. No. 532—W. Chamberlain and wife to F. S. Lyman, portion Gr. 177, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 533—F. S. Lyman to W. Chamberlain; portion Gr. 177, Honolulu, Oahu.

No. 534—W. S. Noblitt and wife to T. Peterson; lot 10, block 6, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000 mortgage \$500.

No. 535—F. Rodriguez to J. P. Mendona, interest in estate of A. Rodriguez, Kalihii, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

May 15. No. 536—S. P. Tamm to M. K. Kauiokil; portion of H. P. 250, kula 9404, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

May 16. No. 537—M. Kalakaua and husband to J. P. Kapile; interest in piece land, Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 538—H. E. and wife to John II Estate, Lot 1, P. 2973, kula 2227, Waipio, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 539—F. S. Lyman and wife to M. J. Forbes; portion H. P. 177, Pauwala, Maui, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 540—Paulo to A. E. Cox; piece land, Keruwa, Waialua, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 541—W. C. Achi and wife to A. M. Grota; lots 1 and 2, block 16, Kauhulan, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

May 16. No. 542—W. B. Allen to H. G. Boswell; lot 64, Punahoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 543—G. W. Parr, tr. to J. M. Chesney; piece land, Maioea, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

No. 544—J. T. Baker and wife to P. Cockett; interest in R. P. 2973, kula 5329, Kauhulan, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 545—A. E. and wife to H. G. Boswell; lot 64, Punahoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

No. 546—H. E. Cooper and wife to I. M. Reilly Co.; lots 1, R. P. 2240, kula 2000; piece land, I. M. Reilly, lot 638, R. P. 7625, Mah. Award 49; and Gr. 708, Manoa, Oahu. Consideration \$12,500.

May 17. No. 547—H. Hall to Ekalaka Houmana Koristano Naauao; piece land, Kapaaua, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 548—H. E. Cooper and wife to I. M. Reilly Co.; lots 1, R. P. 2240, kula 2000; piece land, I. M. Reilly, lot 638, R. P. 7625, Mah. Award 49; and Gr. 708, Manoa, Oahu. Consideration \$12,500.

No. 549—T. Nakahashi; real and personal property at Kabukoo, Koolauka, Oahu. Consideration \$10.

No. 550—C. S. Desky and wife to Frank Hustace; piece land, Beretania street, Kalihi, Oahu. Consideration \$13,500.

No. 551—S. K. Nye and husband to S. K. Nye; piece land, I. M. Reilly, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$50.

No. 552—H. C. Sheardown and wife to M. K. Unauna; interest in Sheldon homestead, twelf, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

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No. 554—J. S. McGraw and wife to A. F. Ryan; lots 1, R. P. 1053, part 1, R. P. 24, kula 374; part 1, R. P. 29, kula 130, Gr. 383, and kula 971, Hotel street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$150,000.

No. 555—V. S. Ellis to T. Ozawa; lot 1, Haubauli, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 556—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426,